

## CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A conduit knockout made from a wall section having a first face and an opposite second face, the wall section defining a break-away section having a first side coplanar with the first face and an opposite second side at least a portion of which is between the first and second faces so as to create a groove in the wall section opening to the second face side of the wall section defining at least a portion of a periphery of the knockout, wherein the wall section defines an essentially continuous, unbroken surface across the break-away section and permits separation of the knockout from the wall section at the break-away section by rotation of the knockout.  
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2. The conduit knockout of claim 1, wherein the break-away section includes a tab portion having opposite sides at the first and second faces of the wall section.
3. The conduit knockout of claim 2, wherein the break-away section includes two tab portions spaced apart 180 degrees and both having opposite sides at the first and second faces of the wall section.
4. The conduit knockout of claim 1, wherein the knockout is generally circular.
5. The conduit knockout of claim 1, further including a tool receptor integral with the wall section within the periphery defined by the break-away section and is adapted to receive a tool for applying torque to break the break-away section and remove the knockout from the wall section.
6. The conduit knockout of claim 5, wherein the tool receptor is formed as a unitary part of the wall section.

7. The conduit knockout of claim 6, wherein the tool receptor defines a pocket.
8. The conduit knockout of claim 7, wherein the tool receptor has four walls defining the pocket and extending to a third face on the side of the second face opposite the first face.
9. The conduit knockout of claim 8, wherein the tool receptor is braced at one or more sides.
10. The conduit knockout of claim 9, wherein the wall section defines a gusset extending from one of the walls of the tool receptor to the second face of the wall section.
11. The conduit knockout of claim 10, wherein the walls of the tool receptor include two opposite long walls and two short walls extending between the two long walls and wherein the wall section defines two gussets extending from the two short walls to the second face of the wall section.
12. The conduit knockout of claim 11, wherein the gussets extend to the opposite parts of the periphery of the knockout section.
13. The conduit knockout of claim 1, wherein the wall section is part of an electronics housing.
14. The conduit knockout of claim 13, wherein the first face of the wall section is at an interior of the housing.
15. The conduit knockout of claim 1, wherein the wall section is plastic.

16. A twist-out conduit knockout made from a wall section having a first face and an opposite second face, the wall section defining a break-away section having a first side coplanar with the first face and an opposite second side at least a portion of which is between the first and second faces so as to create a groove in the wall section opening to the second face side of the wall section defining at least a portion of a periphery of the knockout, wherein the wall section defines an essentially continuous, unbroken surface across the break-away section, and wherein the wall section defines a pocketed tool receptor within the periphery defined by the break-away section adapted to receive a tool for applying torque to break the break-away section and remove the knockout from the wall section.

17. The knockout of claim 16, wherein the wall section is part of an electronics housing.

18. The knockout of claim 16, wherein the wall section is plastic.

19. A method of forming a conduit knockout in an electronics enclosure, comprising the steps of:

forming a wall of the electronics housing having an inner face and an outer face;

molding into the wall a break-away section at least a portion of which extends from one of the inner and outer faces to an intermediate depth between the inner and outer faces without passing all the way between the inner and outer faces and which defines at least part of a periphery of a conduit knockout; and

molding into the conduit knockout a tool receptor adapted to receive a tool for applying torque to break the break-away section and remove the knockout from the wall.

20. A method of removing a conduit knockout from a wall of an electronics housing, comprising the steps of:

attaching a tool to a tool receptor portion of the knockout; and

using the tool to rotate the knockout with respect to the wall generally in the plane of the wall so as to separate the knockout from the wall at a break-away section at least a part of which has a narrowed thickness than the wall originally forming a continuous unbroken surface between the wall and the knockout at one side of the housing.